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(7)) Applicant: Aktsionernoe obshchestvo otkrytogo tipa "Sibirskij nauchno-issledovatel'skij institut neftjanoj promyshlennosti"

(72) Inventor: Kolotov A.V., Ogorodnova A.B., Kolotov A.V., Ogorodnova A.B.,

(73)Proprietor: Akiaionermoe obshchestvo otkrytogo tipa "Sibirakij nauchno-iseledovatel'skij institut neftjanoj promyshlennosti"

(54) METHOD FOR RESTORING TIGHTNESS OF CASING CLEARANCE

(57) Abstract:

FIELD: oil and gas production industry. SUBSTANCE: this is applied in repair and isolation operations. According to method, diameter of casing string is erularized within isolation interval. Diameter of string is increased due to use of non-explosive breaking mixture which increases in volume dusting hastering. Mixture is injected into casing string so as to create bridge within solution interval. SFFECT: higher delicitory, 1cl. 1 this

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(56) References cited:

Блаковач В.А. в др. Роментом колонационные работы при эксплуателиям вофутных и месторажденый. М: Недра, 1864. с. 37. Амарра А.Д. в др. канатульный ремент пофутных и глонакс сиважив. М: Недра, 1973. с. 261 - 263, ТУ 21:3-5-697. Непоравитате разрушающее оредство. 1987. Въпсасата Б.А. в др. Сораменции местре да канатульному ременту свавжац. М: Недра, 1995. с. 260. Чеороски Б.И. Соружения местре да канатульному рементулска и денеграции предеста (предеста 1987. д. 272. с. 280. Ментуриция денеграция предеста (предеста 1987. м.) м. Амариа предеста (предеста 1987. м.) м. Амарра предеста (предеста 1987.

(71) Applicant: Акционерное общество открытого типа "Сибирский научно-исследовательский институт нефтиной промышленности"

(72) Inventor: Konoron A.B., Oropognona A.B., Konoron A.B., Oropomona A.B.,

(73) Рторгієют: Акционерноє общество открытого типа "Смбярский научно-воследовательский виститут нефтинай промышлевности"

(54) СПОСОВ ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЯ ГЕРМЕТИЧНОСТИ ЗАКОЛОННОГО ПРОСТРАНСТВА

(57) Abstract:

Использование: при рементно-пологиционных работых. Обеспечинеет повышение эффективнося способа. Сущность изобретения: по способу соуществиямот ученичение димиетра компина и интерналиизолиция. Диаментр компина учениченнями сист учениченнямищейся в объеме при твердения петорычатого разрушивающей смоси (ПРС). Ес закаченняют в компину и создают мост в китериали изолиция. 1.20. — д-ты. 1 тыбл.

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Description [Описание изобретения]:

Изобретелис относятся в ремонтио-изолиционным работам (РИР), а именю в способам восстановления герметичности захоленного пространства.

Известен способ восстановления гермитенцисти заменящего пространетав путем создавии кобаговнику дактивня интурац обсарной котовков по отношению к заменящьму пространетну (вытименние жодности кли корменным зарушь). Происходит наружение обсадной коношты и для вирации заменя соберным произведительной приметоры камене (Пр.).

Недостички вывлега заключаются в том, что, во-первых, осодание избыточного давлении путем начиненными жидкости вызывает расургание колония не только в интерване, в котором в кольденом простражите местом цеметь и в и витерване, тре сремета нест- 9то ощено для пристостемите обсадной колония. Во-итторых, корывание заряда процесс малоконтролирукамый, что может привости к накрупивном колинам в цементично калыя.

Недостаток въвестного способа завлючается в больной трудосыхости работ за счет необходимости применения паркстного оборудования, которое, как правило, не отличается высокой надежностью.

Задача заключается в повышении эффективности ремонтно-изоляционных работ и в синжении трудозатрат.

Поставлянням задача достигнятся там, что в свособ восстановленом гермитачности заколнового пространства путам увеличения диаметра колнямы в вигерамие исотирия диаметр колонизы увеличеннями с осет укизанизациями в объем до техрісями впераваних воспациями розвидация с (ВСС) Ві, которую закаченнями в коловор и сесдают мост в вигерамие колонары. При этом в качести: НРС япильнуют смесь кнасительную дии гервам к буроважу дебог сесті, что НРС япильнують смесь кнасительную дии гервам к буроважу дебог сесті, что

Успешность ремонтно-изолиционных работ по исправлению истермствиности цементного кольца не превышает 50%. Это объясниется тем, что правышеваме изолиционные матеравлы (и основном цементный раствор и расточром смот) обладают общом недостатиме, тедопомством.

В предосе эксплуатиции скололовы гернетичность заколовиям простравистве описается, Эти превосходит нед пострабствени интруском на обседито коловир за полотнова изветь. Напримеру превосходит нед распортавления предоставления, что при спояжения давления в сканжине произвесть сідентивня преметним коловим у україненно остотнови давления коловим да том до пробращих вексе примерти в україненно остотнови давления коловим да том де том да том да

Оценим расчетами пропускную способность для подошвенной воды колыценого микрозазора между обсадной колонной и цементивым камнем. Формулу Дарен-Вейсбака можно написать следующим обрасом [4].

$$Q = (D^2 - d^2) \sqrt{\frac{w \cdot n \cdot A}{1.087 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot n}};$$
 (1)

диаметтр обсадиля калонилы, м; р-перешвад давления, Па; λ -коэффициент гидравлических сыротивичений. Н-дупава макероваюра, м; Q-расход корим, м 2 /сут Введкы обсовачения D-de 5; $P/H = g^{md} P$ - P, pqg-грастрадивности.

Тогда формуль /// будет выеть вяц:
$$q = 45(4+5) \sqrt{\frac{1...48 + 16}{1.1.087 + 10^{-7}}}$$
, (для соределения коффиционта гупрыванических сопротивнений необходимо възменять крит-грай Ребиониреа $\frac{1}{11.087 + 10^{-7}}$ (12) $\frac{1}{11.087 + 10^{-7}}$ (12) $\frac{1}{11.087 + 10^{-7}}$ (13) $\frac{1}{11.087 + 10^{-7}}$ (13) $\frac{1}{11.087 + 10^{-7}}$ (14) $\frac{1}{11.087 + 10^{-7}}$ (15) $\frac{1}{11.087 + 10^{-7}}$ (17) $\frac{1}{11.087 + 10^{-7}}$ (18) $\frac{1}{11.087 + 10^{-7}}$ (19) $\frac{1}{11.087 + 10^{-7}}$ (

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При турбулситном режиме коэффициент сопротивления определяют

 $λ = \frac{4\sqrt{n + v + c}}{8\pi}$ Sagagnacos unconstant subsuccessade: $ν = 0.5 \cdot 10^{-6} M^2/c$; d = 0.168 M; δ = 0.1 MeV $= 10^{-6} \text{ M}; gas P = 4 \cdot 10^{6} \text{ TeV} M$

Система уражнений /2-4/ решается методом подбора.

Таким образом, через эксор 0,1 м при градисите давления 4 МПа/м к интервалу перфорации может поступать около 22 м 3 воды в сутки.

Повышение давления в обсадной колоние приводит к увеличению ее дваметра. Расчеты показывают на сколько нужно повысить давление в колоние, чтобы ее внешвий радвус увеличнися на 0,1 мм для прескольтия давление в колоние, чтобы ее внешвий радвус увеличнися на 0,1 мм для

Формуна дли рациональся перемещаний наружной степки трубы по эдцаю Диме вьест вед f_0/f_0 $\delta = \frac{r}{\kappa} \cdot \frac{r_{\kappa}^2 - r_{\kappa}^2 r_{\kappa}^2}{r_{\kappa}^2 - r_{\kappa}^2} \cdot \frac{r_{\kappa}^2 - r_{\kappa}^2 r_{\kappa}^2}{r_{\kappa}^2 - r_{\kappa}^2 r_{\kappa}^2} \cdot \frac{r_{\kappa}^2 r_{\kappa}^2 r_{\kappa}^2}{r_{\kappa}^2 r_{\kappa}^2 r_{\kappa}^2} \cdot \frac{r_{\kappa}^2 r_{\kappa}^2 r_{\kappa}^2 r_{\kappa}^2}{r_{\kappa}^2 r_{\kappa}^2 r_{\kappa}^2} \cdot \frac{r_{\kappa}^2 r_{\kappa}^2 r_{\kappa}^2}{r_{\kappa}^2 r_{\kappa}^2} \cdot \frac{r_{\kappa}^2 r_{\kappa}^2 r_{\kappa}^2}{r_{\kappa}^2 r_{\kappa}^2} \cdot \frac{r_{\kappa}^2 r_{\kappa}^2}{r_$

упругости для стали. $E=2.1.10^5 M \Pi a; P_1$ -внутрение давление, $M \Pi a; P_2$ -висшие давление, $M \Pi a; p_1$ -внутрениий радвус трубы, $m; p_2$ -внешний радвус трубы $m; p_2$ -внешний радвус трубы $m; p_2$ -внешний радвус трубы $m; p_2$ -внешний радву

Пусть $P_1 = P_2 + P_{w_{200}}$ виз $P_1 - P_2 = P_{w_{200}}$.

гуде Рим избыточное давление в колокие по сравнению с наружным давлением.

Тогда формула /5/ будет выглящеть $\delta = \frac{r_*^2 r_*}{x} r_*^2 r_* - \frac{(1-\mu) r_*}{x} r_2 < \tau_2$

$$\frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}}(e^{-\frac{1}{2}}-e^{-\frac{1}{2}})}{e^{-\frac{1}{2}}(e^{-\frac{1}{2}}-e^{-\frac{1}{2}})} = \frac{(-\frac{1}{2}-e^{-\frac{1}{2}})}{(-\frac{1}{2}-e^{-\frac{1}{2}}-e^{-\frac{1}{2}})} = \frac{10^{-4} \text{M}}{10^{-4} \text{M}} = \frac{2.1 \text{M}}{10^{-4} \text{M}} = 0.075 \text{ M}; r_1 = 0.084 \text{ M}.$$

Расчеты пякальнают, что если между обсадной колонной и цементивым кольцам существует засоре основной 0.1 мм. то достатично в колоне соодить дамение \$3.7 МП и закор будет переврыт за счет учелическия нашение у даментра вклювая. Таксе дамение и даме сбольше компос соодить путмен размещения в колоние мостя из несораживатой разрушающий смеси /НРС/ и в частности смеси извоститовой дит серыких формация дейот /СИЕБ/ (1).

НРС премениют, гланным образом при разрушении прочных хрупких материалов (скальные породы), бетонных и железобетонных изделий, каменных кладок, для добычи природного камия.

НРС чаще всего представляют собов перевялюбразные негорионе в изгорьзованненые материалы, дологии с водой периочную реализм (иН-20. При мененивания перевика НРС с водой бормуческо суставлям (обочной смесь), которые, будуча зовитам в штур, сделянный в объекте, подгожащие разрушению, с темпения пременя социальниется, темрене, одномрежения умененивамся в объекте участичение объекте изграммения темпения объекте, обращим в осетия ПРС, приводит в развитаю в штуре гидиратыция выпатами (балее 40 МПа). Под деастично гидиратыцию выпатам давления в темпе объекте разришенности выправления (валее 40 МПа). Под деастично гидиратыционног давления в темпе объекте разришенности выправления разрушенности участичности.

Предлагаемый способ изоляции заколонного пространства осуществляют следующим образом.

В связания спускаму колонов НКТ с таким расчетом, чтобы пожимй конец находился на 10-20 м ниже штеграла перфорации продуктивного пласта. Возбуждают прикупницию и провывают силькому водой, оклажденной до 0-10°C.

Затворяют НРС на воде с температурой 0-10°С.

При открытом затрубном пространстве в НКТ закачивают суспексию НРС в объемс, необходомом для закачивают обсадной колоним в интервалс 10-20 м.

Продавлявают суспексию НРС до выраживания се уровней в НКТ в затрубном пространстве.

Приподизмылот НКТ до глубивы расположения инжим перфорационных отверстий и при необходимости промывают скважилу, выпывая избыточный объем НРС.

Поднимают НКТ выше интервала перфорации, герметизируют затрубное пространство на время, необходимое для распирения и отверядения НРС.

Оспанняют скважину.

Преводчаеством предпагмемого способа является то, что перекрастие каналов для поступления воды к изстраму перфорации происходит не за счет гидранитеского подрежения на колонну, а за счет сосращим в обесных моста из расшировителося материала. Это, по-перевос, попават необходимость установки паксра; во-вторых уменалите премящае затуаты на пропределен ИП.

Claims [Формула взобретенвя]:

 Способ восстановления герметиченств заколоненито пространитея путем увеличения диаметра коновна в витерване колиция, отличающийся тем, ито диаметр колонам увеличаюмот за счет учеличающейся в обобых при тетеррения кенерыматов разрушающей смеси (RPC), которую закачаниют в колонау, и создают мост в интервале изошиция.

2. Способ по п. 1, отупичающийся тем, что в качестве HPC используют смесь известковую для горивых в буровых работ (СИГБ).

Drawing(s) [Чертежи]:

Таблица

Характеристика НРС

Характеристика	Значение
Водосмасевое отношение суспензии Раскод порошка, тонн на 1 м объема Раскод порошка, тонн на 1 м объема Растекаемость по конусу АзНИИ, см Илогность суспензии, г/см² Saryстевамость, при температуре 20-25 градусов С, мин. Сирепление каммя с трубой, МПа Сопротивление каммя фильтраций воды, МПа более Дваление при расширении, МПа Вдавление при расширении, МПа	0,3-0,5 1,8 20,0-25,0 1,8 120,0 5,0 60,0 Ø 45,0

Description:

This invention is in the area of insulation repair operations, i.e., it is related to the methods of restoration of the air tightness of the casing clearance.

There is a known method of restoration of the air tightness of the casing clearance, which consists of the creation of excess pressure inside the casing string with respect to the casing clearance (by means of the injection of liquid or by means of the explosion of a blasting charge). This leads to the expansion of the casing string and the elimination of the gap between the string and the concrete block [1].

The deficiencies of the analogous method lay in the fact that, firstly, the creation of excess pressure by means of the injection of liquid causes damage of the string not only in the interval which contains concrete in its ring space but also in intervals where there is no concrete. This is dangerous for the integrity of the casing string. Secondly, the explosion of the blasting charge is a process, which is hardly controllable, which may lead to the damage of the string and the concrete block.

Closest to the invention with respect to its technical merit is the method of removal of the excess casing clearance by means of increasing the diameter of the string beyond the elastic deformations in the interval of insulation [2]. The increase in the diameter of the string is achieved by means of the hydraulic effect on the string in the interval of insulation.

The deficiency of the known method lays in the great labor input necessary for the use of parquet [sic] equipment, which, as a rule, is not highly reliable.

Our task is to increase the efficiency of insulation repair operations while simultaneously reducing labor input.

This task is achieved by means of the following: in the method of restoration of the air tightness of the casing clearance by means of the increase of the string's diameter in the insulation interval, the string's diameter is increased by means of the use of non-explosive breaking mixture [3], whose volume increases during hardening, where the mixture is injected into the string so as to create a bridge in the insulation interval. Here, a limestone mixture for mining and drilling operations is used as non-explosive breaking mixture.

The success of the insulation repair work on the restoration of the air tightness of the concrete ring does not exceed 50%. This can be explained by the fact that the insulation materials used (mainly, concrete solution and resin solutions) have one common deficiency—they shrink.

During the operation of the drill hole, the air tightness of the casing clearance decreases. This happens as a result of the loads on the casing string and the concrete block. For example, it has been established that when the pressure in the drill hole is reduced, the strength of adherence of the concrete block to the string is reduced. All types of perforations also lead to the deterioration of the condition of the concrete ring. At the same time, it has been observed that, immediately in the intervals of perforation, the adhesion (contact) between the concrete block and the string is improved. The latter fact is explained by the increase in the force with which the string is pressed against the concrete as a result of the string's deformation. As a rule, disturbance of the string's contact with the concrete is also observed after molding of the casing string. Here, the greatest disturbances of contact are observed in the intervals of highly permeable layers and cavities. In layers with perched water, disturbances of contact following molding are observed most frequently in the area of contact between water and oil [11].

Let us evaluate by means of calculations the permeability for bottom water of the ring micro gap between the casing string and the concrete rock. The Darcy-Weissbach formula can be presented in the following manner [4].

[see original for formula] (1), where D is the inner diameter of the concrete ring, m; d is the outer diameter of the casing string, m; p is the pressure differential, Pa; λ is the hydraulic resistance factor; H is the length of the micro gap, m; Q is the water discharge, cub. m/day. Let us introduce the symbols D-d= δ ; P/H = grad P, where δ is the gap between the string and the concrete block, m; and grad P is the pressure gradient, Pa/m.

Then formula (1) will look like this: [see original for formula] (2). For the determination of the hydraulic resistance factor, it is necessary to calculate the Reynolds' criterion, [See original for formula] (3), where v is the kinematic viscosity of the water (at 70 °C, v = 0.5 \cdot 10 ° ϕ /ic).

In turbulent mode, the factor is determined based on the following formula: [see original for formula]. Let us assume the following numeric values: $v = 0.5 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}^2/\text{c}$; d = 0.168 m; $\delta = 0.1 \text{ mm} = 10^4 \text{ m}$; $grad P = 4 \cdot 10^6 \text{ ps}^2/\text{m}$.

The system of equations (2-4) is solved using the method of selection.

In this manner, through the gap of 0.1 m, at a pressure gradient of 4 MPa/m, approximately 22 cub. m of water per day can permeate towards the perforation interval.

The increase in the pressure in the casing string leads to an increase in its diameter. The calculations show by how much the pressure in the string should be increased in order to increase the string's outer diameter by 0.1 mm for the purpose of covering the micro gap.

The formula of radial transposition of the outer wall of the pipe under Lamé's problem (5) looks as follows: [see original for formula] where μ is Poinsot's factor;

Drawing(s) [Чертежи]:

Таблица

Характеристика НРС

Description:

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[see original for formula] (1), where D is the inner diameter of the concrete ring, m; d is the outer diameter of the easing string, m; p is the pressure differential, Pa; λ is the hydraulic resistance factor; H is the length of the micro gap, m; Q is the water discharge, cub. m/day. Let us introduce the symbols D-d= δ ; P/H = grad P, where δ is the gap between the string and the concrete block, m; and grad P is the pressure gradient, Pa/m.

Then formula (1) will look like this: [see original for formula] (2). For the determination of the hydraulic resistance factor, it is necessary to calculate the Reynolds' criterion, [See original for formula] (3), where v is the kinematic viscosity of the water (at 70 °C, v = 0.5 · 10° v/c).

In turbulent mode, the factor is determined based on the following formula: [see original for formula]. Let us assume the following numeric values: $v = 0.5 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}^2/\text{c}$; d = 0.168 m; $\delta = 0.1 \text{ mm} = 10^4 \text{ m}$; $gad P = 4 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}^2/\text{c}$.

The system of equations (2-4) is solved using the method of selection.

In this manner, through the gap of 0.1 m, at a pressure gradient of 4 MPa/m, approximately 22 cub. m of water per day can permeate towards the perforation interval.

The increase in the pressure in the casing string leads to an increase in its diameter. The calculations show by how much the pressure in the string should be increased in order to increase the string's outer diameter by 0.1 mm for the purpose of covering the micro gan.

The formula of radial transposition of the outer wall of the pipe under Lamé's problem (5) looks as follows: [see original for formula] where μ is Poinsot's factor:

 $\mu = 0.25$; E is the elasticity module of the steel, E = 2.1. 10^5 MPa; P_1 is the inner pressure, MPa; P_2 is the outer pressure, MPa; P_3 is the outer radius of the pipe, m_1 ; P_2 is the outer radius of the pipe, m_1 ; P_2 illegible] dr.

Let
$$P_1 = P_2 + P_{\text{excess}}$$
 or $P_1 - P_2 = P_{\text{excess}}$

Where Pexcess is the excess pressure in the string as compared to the outer pressure.

Then formula (5) will look like this: [see original for formula]. From where we obtain:

[see original for formula] (6)

At
$$\delta = 10^{-4}$$
 m; $P_2 = 20$ MPa; $r_1 = 0.075$ m; $r_2 = 0.084$ m

The calculations show that if there is a 0.1 mm gap between the casing string and the concrete ring, it is sufficient to create 33.7 MPa pressure in the string in order to cover the gap by means of increasing the outer diameter of the string. Such or even greater pressure can be created by means of the placement in the string of a bridge made of non-explosive breaking mixture, particularly made of limestone mixture for mining and drilling operations [6].

Non-explosive breaking mixture is used mainly for the breaking of strong brittle materials (such as rock), concrete and ferroconcrete products, rock layers, and for the mining of natural rock.

Most frequently, the non-explosive breaking mixtures are powdery non-combustible and non-explosive materials, which have alkaline reaction with water (pH 12). When the powdered non-explosive breaking mixture is mixed with water, a suspension (work mixture) is obtained which, sometime after being poured into the borehole in the object that is subject to breaking, sets and hardens while expanding its volume. The volume expansion is the result of hydration of the components of the non-explosive breaking mixture and leads to the development of hydration pressure in the borehole (more than 40 MPa). The effect of the hydration pressure in the body of the object is the development of strains that lead to the object's breaking [7].

The proposed method of insulation of the casing clearance is applied in the following manner.

A string of pump-compressor pipes is lowered into the drill hole so that the lower end is located 10-20 m below the interval of perforation of the productive layer. Circulation is caused and the drill hole is washed with water cooled to $0-10^{\circ}$ C.

The non-explosive breaking mixture is mixed with water at temperature of 0-10 °C.

With the easing clearance open, the suspension of the non-explosive breaking mixture in the pump-compressor pipes is injected in the volume necessary to fill the easing string at the interval $10-20\,\mathrm{m}$.

The suspension of the non-explosive breaking mixture is injected until its levels in the pump-compressor pipes are even in the casing clearance.

The pump-compressor pipes are elevated to the depth where the lower perforation openings are located and, if necessary, the drill hole is washed so as to wash away the excess amount of non-explosive breaking mixture.

The pump-compressor pipes are elevated above the interval of perforation and the casing clearance is sealed for the time necessary for the expansion and hardening of the non-explosive breaking mixture.

The drill hole is utilized.

The advantage of the proposed method is in the fact that the coverage of the channels for the permeation of water towards the interval of perforation is done not by means of hydraulic pressure on the string, but by means of the creation of a bridge made of expanding material in the casing string. This, firstly, eliminates the necessity for the installation of a packer and, secondly, reduces the time consumption for the performance of the insulation repair operations.

Claims:

- 1. Method of restoration of the air tightness of casing clearance by means of increasing the diameter of the string in the interval of insulation characterized by the fact that the string's diameter is increased by using non-explosive breaking mixture, which increases in volume when hardening and is injected into the string so as to create a bridge in the insulation interval.
- 2. Method under Item 1 characterized by the fact that limestone mixture for mining and drilling operations is used as non-explosive breaking mixture.

Drawings:

Table

Properties of the Non-Explosive Breaking Mixture

Property	Value
1. Water-mixture ratio in the susp	ension 0.3 – 0.5
2. Powder expenditure, ton per 1	
 Spreadability according to the A Research Institute of Azerbaija 	n] cone
4. Density of suspension, g/cub. c	
5. Thickening, at temperatures 20	
6. Adherence between the concret	e and the string, MPa 5.0
 Concrete resistance to filtration than 	water, MPa more 60.0
8. Pressure during expansion, MP.	Up to 45.0



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 Kim Stewart, hereby certify that the following is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and accurate translations performed by professional translators of the following patents from Russian to English:

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Page 2 TransPerfect Translations Affidavit Of Accuracy Russian to English Patent Translations

Kim Stewart

TransPerfect Translations, Inc. 3600 One Houston Center 1221 McKinney

Houston, TX 77010

Sworn to before me this 23rd day of January 2002.

Signature, Notary Public

My cor

MARIA A. SERNA
NOTARY PUBLIC
In and for the State of Texas
wy commission expires 03-22-2003

Stamp, Notary Public

Harris County

Houston, TX